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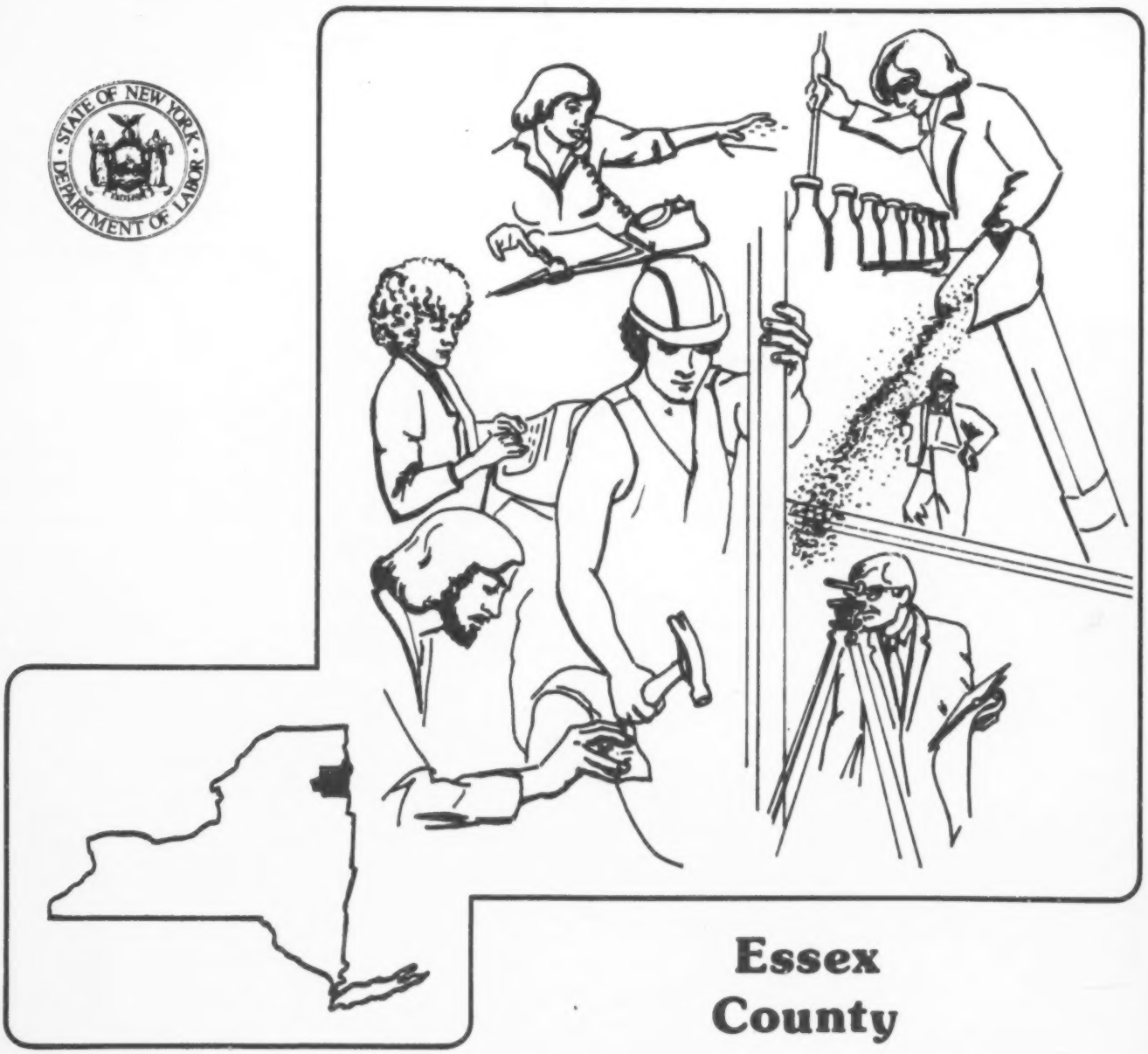
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Essex County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Louis W. Schisa, Acting Director

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

ESSEX COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

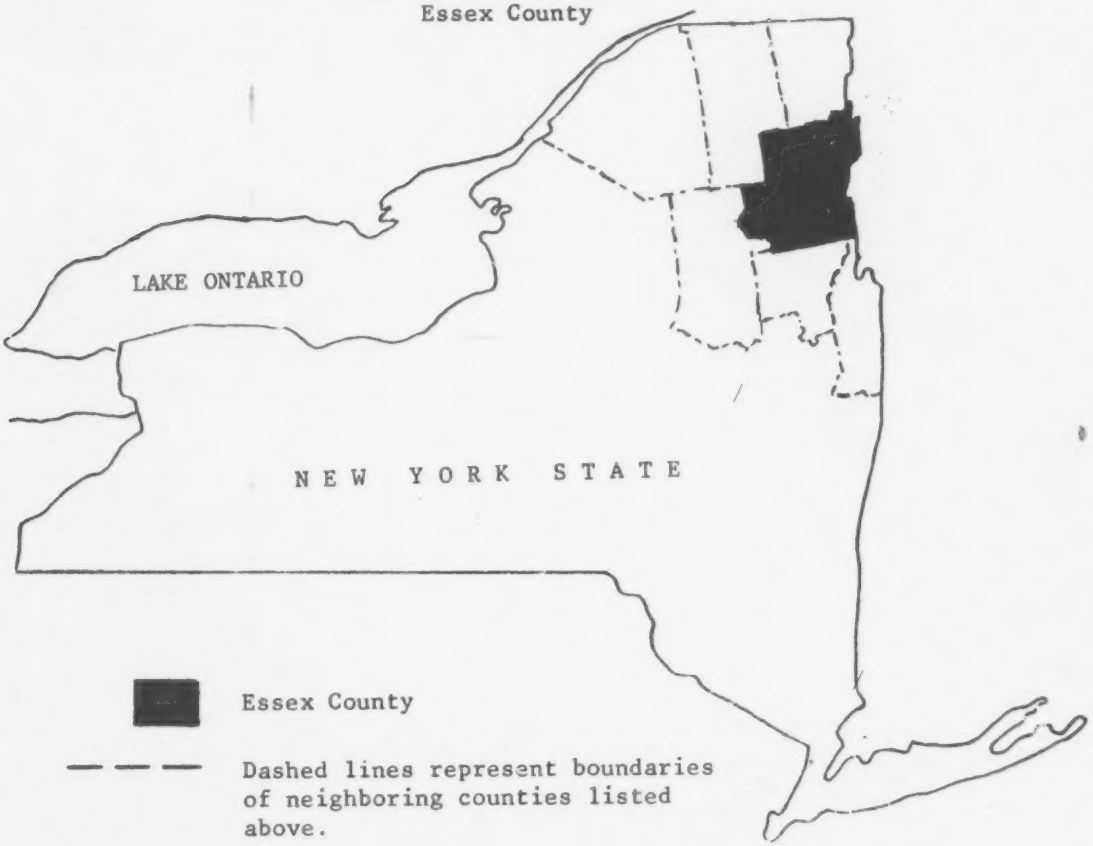
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Essex County is located in northeastern New York State, approximately 80 miles north of the City of Albany. Lake Champlain defines its eastern boundary while Clinton, Franklin, Hamilton, Warren, and Washington counties adjoin its northern, western, and southern boundaries (see Map 1).

Map 1. County Location
Essex County



Transportation Facilities

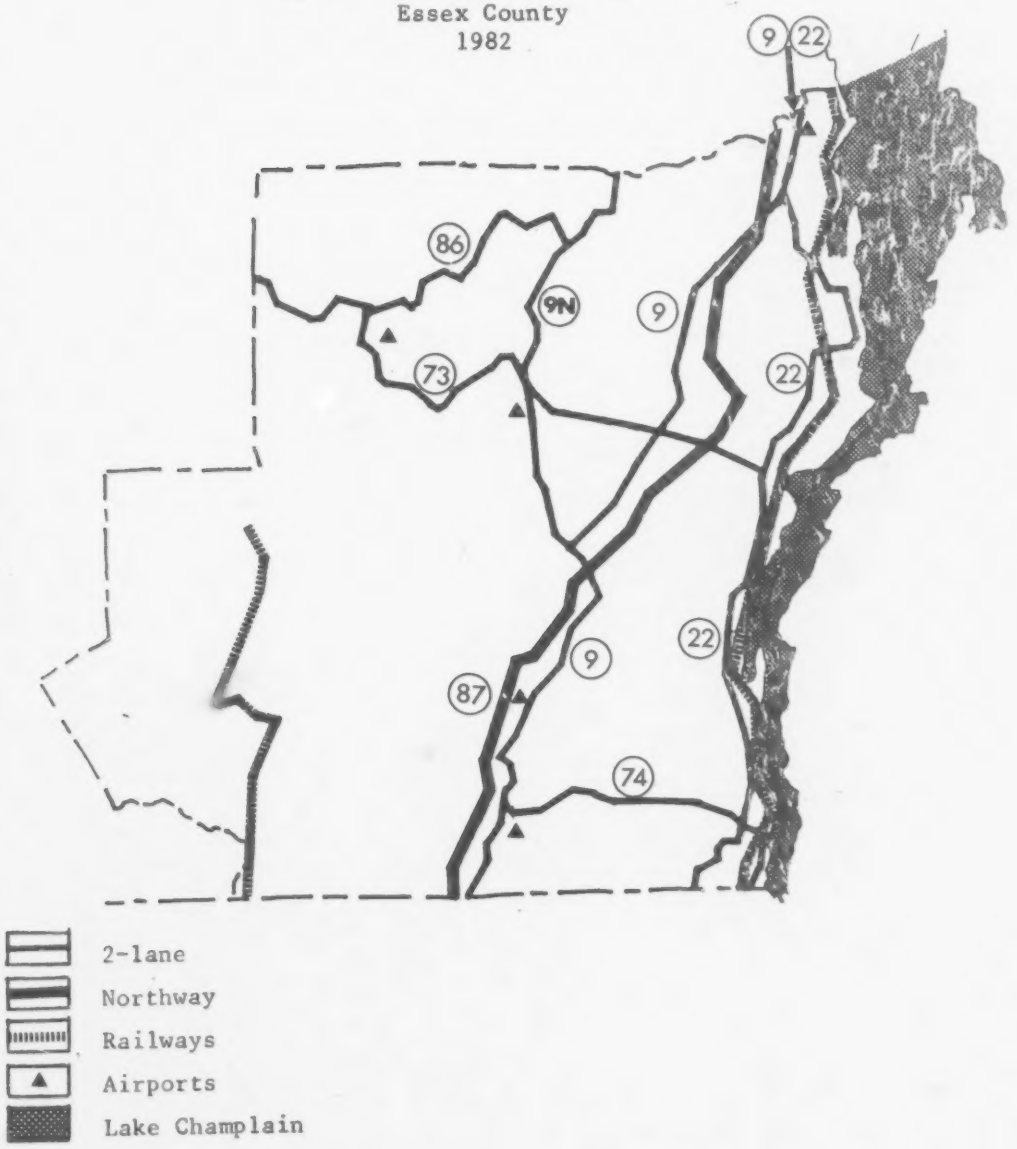
Highways--Essex County's network of highways provides convenient access to population centers and most recreational areas in the County. Route 87, the Adirondack Northway, is a limited access route which passes through the County and provides an excellent 4-lane link to areas north and south of the County. Routes 9, 9N and 22 serve local north-south traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 73, 74, and 86 are the primary highways running wast and west. (See Map 2.)

Rail--The Delaware and Hudson Railway Company operates two lines which pass through Essex County and make freight stops in Tahawus, Fort Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, Willsboro and Port Kent. In addition, AMTRAK provides passenger service with station stops at all of the above mentioned freight stops except Tahawus.

Waterways--Lake Champlain links Essex County to the statewide system of waterways.

Air Transportation--Essex County has 5 public airports capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. These are the Frontier Town Airport (North Hudson), the Keeseville Airport (Keeseville), the Lake Placid Airport (Lake Placid), the Marcy Airport (Keene), and the Schroon Lake Airport (Schroon Lake). While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the Clinton County Airport in Plattsburg, Clinton County.

Map 2. Transportation Network
Essex County
1982



Land Characteristics

The State-operated Adirondack Park encompases all of Essex County. Its mountainous woodlands and crystal clear lakes attract large numbers of tourists to the County annually. Whiteface Mountain and Lake Champlain are two of the most famous landmarks in the area. Regulations governing the use of State forest lands limit development within the Park in order to preserve its natural beauty. As Table 1 indicates, only 0.8 percent of the County land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while statewide, 4.1 percent of the land was put to this use. Woodlands dominated the County's landscape in 1968, accounting for nearly 85 percent of all its land.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

Category of use	Essex County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,907.5	49,374.4
Active agriculture	2.7	21.9
Woodlands, forest	79.5	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	5.2	17.6
Wetlands	2.3	4.2
Water	6.4	4.6
Residential, high density	-	0.7
Residential, medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential, low and other	0.5	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	-	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.1	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.4	1.2
Transportation	0.2	0.5
Inactive or under construction	2.1	6.7

- Represents zero.

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

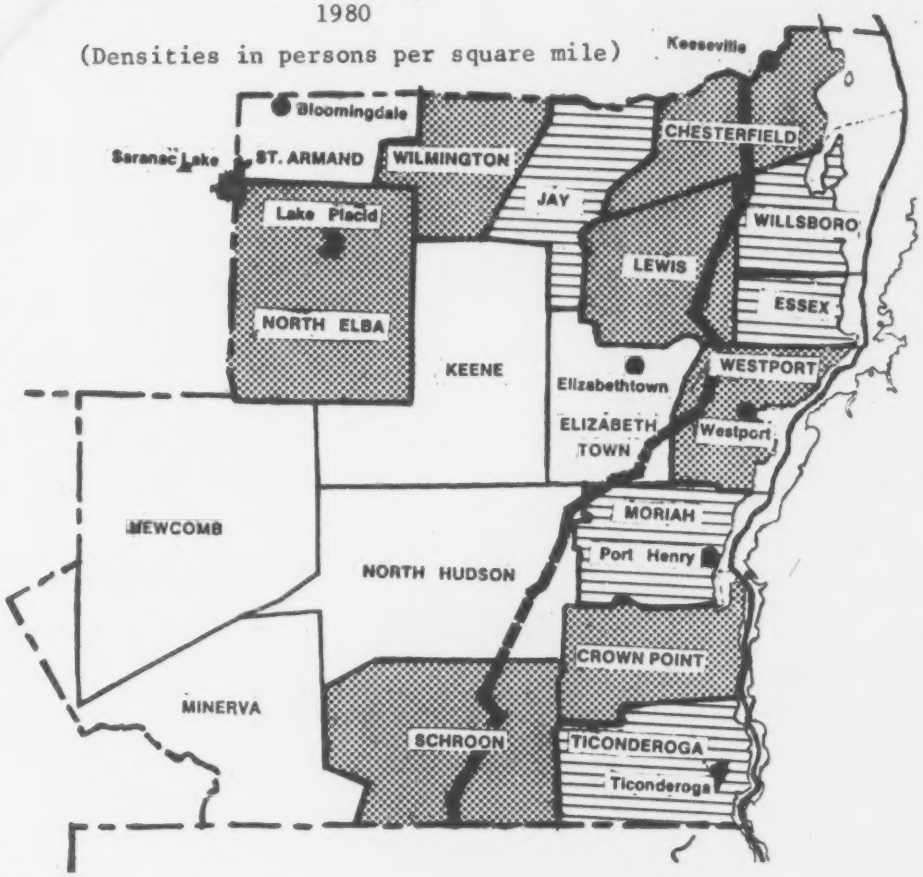
II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Essex County was 36,176. The population density of 19.0 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 61st among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County range from a high of 2,098.6 persons per square mile in the Village of Ticonderoga to a low of 1.0 person per square mile in the Town of North Hudson. In general, population densities were greatest along the course of Interstate Route 87 (the Adirondack Northway).

Map 3.
Population Densities by County Subdivisions
Essex County
1980

(Densities in persons per square mile)



Less than 10
10 - 24.9
25 - 99.9
100 or more
Interstate Route 87

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute "Balance-of-Town" population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Essex County's population increased by only 17.8 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures recorded growth in the County's population during all but two decades, 1910-1920 and 1960-1970. The decade 1900-1910 was the period of greatest growth in the County since 1900. Essex County's growth of 4.5 percent between 1970 and 1980 was significant since New York State experienced a 3.8 percent loss of population during the same period.

Graph 1 illustrates Essex County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Essex County.

GRAPH 1

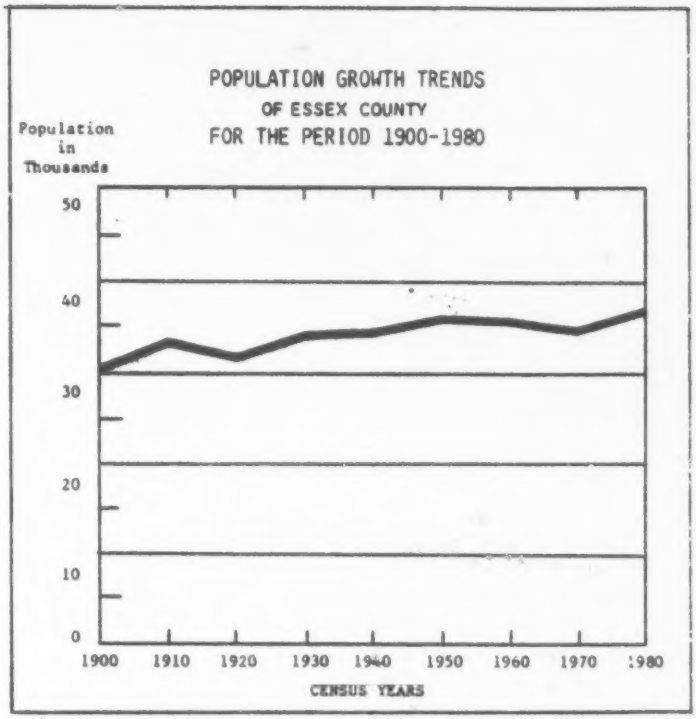


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Census year	New York State	Essex County
1900	7,268,894	30,707
1910	9,113,614	33,458
1920	10,385,227	31,871
1930	12,588,066	33,959
1940	13,479,142	34,178
1950	14,830,192	35,086
1960	16,782,304	35,300
1970	18,241,266	34,631
1980	17,557,288	36,176

SOURCE: The People of Essex County, New York: Trends in Human Resources and Their Characteristics, Table 1, Cornell University; 1980 Census of Population and Housing: PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Decade	New York State	Essex County
1900-1910	25.4	9.0
1910-1920	14.0	-4.7
1920-1930	21.2	6.6
1930-1940	7.1	0.6
1940-1950	10.0	2.7
1950-1960	13.2	0.6
1960-1970	8.7	-1.9
1970-1980	-3.8	4.5

Essex County's total population grew by 3.1 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, growth rates of towns and villages within the County varied considerably from this rate. For example, the Town of Wilmington grew by 83.1 percent tut the Town of Newcomb declined by 43.8 percent. Several towns experienced greatest growth during the latter half of the seventies as preparations for the Olympic games accellerated and many new job and business opportunities were created. Towns located along primary highway routes to Lake Placid and the Whiteface Mountain State Ski Center grew most rapidly while, in general, towns that were not within commuting range of Lake Placid failed to experience significant population growth during the period. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts for Essex County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of population growth in the County over the period 1950-1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ESSEX COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

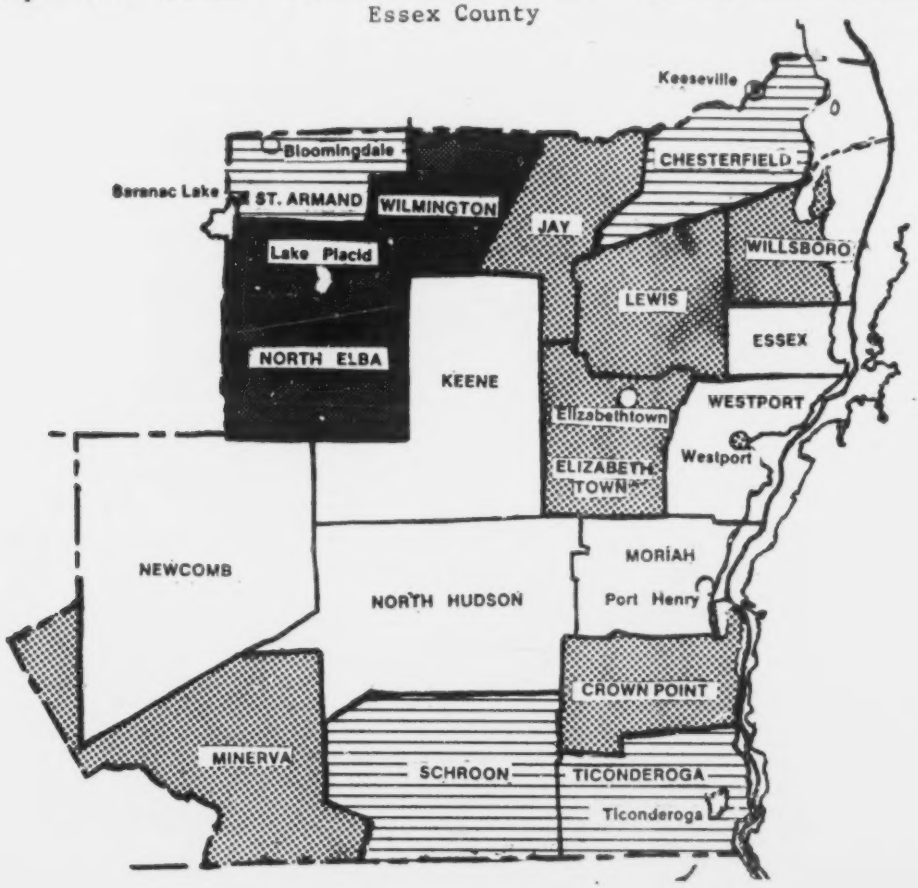
Place or town	1950	1960	1970	1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Lake Placid Village	2,999	2,998	2,731	2,490
Ticonderoga Village	3,517	3,568	3,268	2,938
Places under 2,500				
Bloomingdale Village	476	490	536	608
Elizabethtown Village	665	779	607	659
Keeseville Village (part)*	885	974	912	970
Port Henry Village	1,831	1,767	1,532	1,450
Saranac Lake Village*	1,856	1,780	1,665	1,462
Westport Village	733	723	673	613
Towns				
Chesterfield Town	1,903	2,003	2,010	2,398
(Keeseville Village, part)	(885)	(974)	(912)	(970)
Crown Point Town	1,707	1,685	1,857	1,837
Elizabethtown Town	1,208	1,328	1,284	1,267
(Elizabethtown Village)	(665)	(779)	(607)	(659)
Essex Town	1,012	880	837	880
Jay Town	2,181	2,257	2,132	2,221
Keene Town	938	726	763	919
Lewis Town	782	803	763	922
Minerva Town	681	700	733	781
Moriah Town	5,796	5,837	5,244	5,139
(Port Henry Village)	(1,831)	(1,767)	(1,532)	(1,450)
Newcomb Town	1,212	1,187	957	681
North Elba Town	6,069	6,005	5,776	6,597
(Lake Placid Village)	(2,999)	(2,998)	(2,731)	(2,490)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(1,654)	(1,557)	(1,496)	(1,288)
North Hudson Town	258	220	212	179
St. Armand Town*	1,142	868	903	1,064
(Bloomingdale Village)	(476)	(490)	(536)	(608)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(202)	(223)	(169)	(174)
Schroon Town	1,176	1,220	1,403	1,606
Ticonderoga Town	5,204	5,617	5,839	5,436
(Ticonderoga Village)	(3,517)	(3,568)	(3,268)	(2,938)
Westport Town	1,597	1,565	1,453	1,439
(Westport Village)	(733)	(723)	(673)	(613)
Willsboro Town	1,646	1,716	1,688	1,759
Wilmington Town	574	683	777	1,051
Essex County total	35,086	35,300	34,631	36,176

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
ESSEX COUNTY
1950 - 1980

Place or town	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Places 2,500 and over				
Lake Placid Village	0.0	-8.9	-8.8	-17.0
Ticonderoga Village	1.5	-8.4	-10.1	-16.5
Places under 2,500				
Bloomingdale Village	2.9	9.4	13.4	27.7
Elizabethtown Village	17.1	-22.1	8.6	-0.9
Keesveville Village (part)*	10.1	-6.4	6.4	9.6
Port Henry Village	-3.5	-13.3	-5.4	-20.8
Saranac Lake Village*	-4.1	-6.5	-12.2	-21.2
Westport Village	-1.4	-6.9	-8.9	-16.4
Towns				
Chesterfield Town	5.0	0.3	19.3	26.0
(Keeseville Village, part)	(10.1)	(-6.4)	(6.4)	(9.6)
Crown Point Town	-1.3	10.2	-1.1	7.6
Elizabethtown Town	9.9	-3.3	-1.3	4.9
(Elizabethtown Village)	(17.1)	(-22.1)	(8.6)	(-0.9)
Essex Town	-13.0	-4.9	5.1	-13.0
Jay Town	3.5	-5.5	4.2	1.8
Keene Town	-22.6	5.1	20.4	-2.0
Lewis Town	2.7	-5.0	20.8	17.9
Minerva Town	2.8	4.7	6.5	14.7
Moriah Town	0.7	-10.2	-2.0	-11.3
(Port Henry Village)	(-3.5)	(-13.3)	(-5.4)	(-20.8)
Newcomb Town	-2.1	-19.4	-28.8	-43.8
North Elba Town	-1.1	-3.8	14.2	8.7
(Lake Placid Village)	(0.0)	(-8.9)	(-8.8)	(-17.0)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(-5.9)	(-3.9)	(-13.9)	(-22.1)
North Hudson Town	-14.7	-3.6	-15.6	-30.6
St. Armand Town	-24.0	4.0	17.8	-6.8
(Bloomingdale Village)	(2.9)	(9.4)	(13.4)	(27.7)
(Saranac Lake Village, part)	(10.4)	(-24.2)	(3.0)	(-13.9)
Schroon Town	3.7	15.0	14.5	36.6
Ticonderoga Town	7.9	4.0	-6.9	4.5
(Ticonderoga Village)	(1.5)	(-8.4)	(-11.2)	(-16.5)
Westport Town	-2.0	-7.2	-1.0	-9.9
(Westport Village)	(-1.4)	(-6.9)	(-8.9)	(-16.4)
Willsboro Town	4.3	-1.6	4.2	6.9
Wilmington Town	19.0	13.8	35.3	83.1
Essex County total	0.6	-1.9	4.5	3.1

Map 4.

Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By County Subdivisions
Essex County



Population decline

0 to 24.9%

25 to 49.9%

50 to 99.9%

NOTE: Villages were isolated from towns to compute "Balance-of-Town" population growth rates.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Essex County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of village limits comprised 63.9 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents equaled 69.1 percent of the total. Village populations declined by 1,772 during the period, while the rural population grew by 2,862 persons. This shift was partially attributable to improvements in personal transportation. As highways and automobiles were improved and personal transportation became more convenient, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas within commuting distance of commercial and employment centers.

Population Characteristics

Consistent with State and national trends, Essex County's population aged during the period 1970 to 1980. The County's median age climbed from 30.2 years in 1970 to 32.5 years in 1980 while the State's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 32.0 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 24.4 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was the jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the population distribution by age and sex for Essex County in 1980.

GRAPH 2

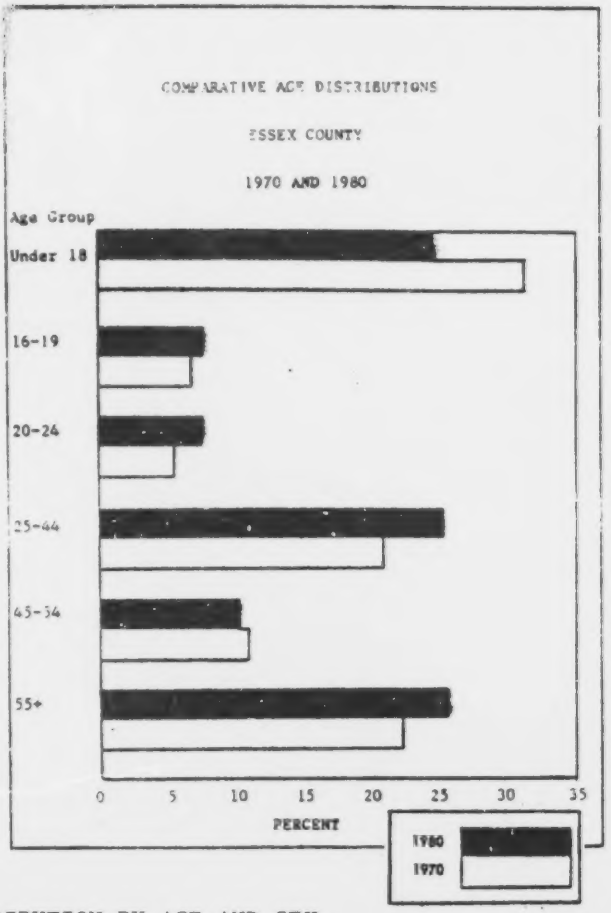


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 or younger	8,838	24.4	4,591	25.9	4,247	23.0
16-19 years	2,663	7.4	1,420	8.0	1,243	6.7
20-21 years	981	2.7	506	2.9	475	2.6
22-29 years	4,329	12.0	2,168	12.2	2,161	11.7
30-44 years	6,456	17.8	3,210	18.1	3,246	17.5
45-54 years	3,688	10.2	1,811	10.3	1,877	10.2
55-64 years	3,952	10.9	1,816	10.3	2,136	11.6
65 and older	5,269	14.6	2,183	12.3	3,086	16.7
Total	36,176	100.0	17,705	100.0	18,471	100.0

Median age (years)	Total	Male	Female
County	32.5	30.7	34.4
State	31.9	30.3	33.4

Sex distribution Percent of total			
County	100.0	48.9	51.1
State	100.0	47.5	52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Essex County's population was 99.1 percent white, 0.4 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.1 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.2 percent "other" races. In addition, 0.6 percent of the County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Essex County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN
ESSEX COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS
1980

Location	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish origin
County total	36,176	35,857	137	64	45	73	233
Chesterfield Town	2,398	2,389	1	4	4	-	11
Keeseville Village (part)	970	967	-	1	2	-	7
Crown Point Town	1,837	1,827	6	3	1	-	1
Elizabethtown Town	1,267	1,259	1	-	2	5	7
Elizabethtown Village	659	656	-	-	-	3	3
Essex Town	880	876	-	2	-	2	1
Jay Town	2,221	2,219	-	2	-	-	16
Keene Town	919	916	-	-	2	1	5
Lewis Town	922	922	-	-	-	-	1
Minerva Town	781	780	-	-	1	-	-
Moriah Town	5,139	5,115	11	7	5	1	93
Port Henry Village	1,450	1,434	10	3	2	1	17
Newcomb Town	681	679	-	1	-	1	1
North Elba Town	6,597	6,400	107	25	12	53	67
Lake Placid Village	2,490	2,474	9	2	2	3	3
Saranac Lake Village (part)	1,288	1,270	9	4	4	1	4
North Hudson Town	179	179	-	-	-	-	-
St. Armand Town	1,064	1,050	3	2	1	8	2
Bloomingdale Village	608	600	2	-	-	6	1
Saranac Lake Village (part)	174	170	-	1	1	2	1
Schroon Town	1,606	1,596	3	3	4	-	1
Ticonderoga Town	5,436	5,408	3	10	13	2	6
Ticonderoga Village	2,938	2,920	3	9	6	-	4
Westport Town	1,439	1,438	1	-	-	-	12
Westport Village	613	613	-	-	-	-	9
Willsboro Town	1,759	1,757	1	1	-	-	8
Wilmington Town	1,051	1,047	-	4	-	-	1

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report (PHC 80-V-34).

In 1980, whites among Essex County's population were generally younger than nonwhites. Of the 319 nonwhites in the County, only 20.7 percent were 17 years of age or younger. For the white population, however, 28.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Madison County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age (years)			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65+
Total	36,176	2,267	8,120	20,520	5,269
White	35,857	2,251	8,070	20,286	5,250
Black	137	4	14	109	10
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	64	5	19	36	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	45	4	8	31	2
Other	73	3	9	58	3
Spanish origin	233	18	55	147	13

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

III. The Labor Market in Essex County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

The Labor Force in Essex County

The resident labor force of Essex County has grown significantly since 1974. Table 9 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1981.

Table 9. ANNUAL AVERAGE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
ESSEX COUNTY
1974-1981

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Civilian labor force, total	14.2	15.1	15.3	16.0	17.3	18.3	18.2	17.3
Employment	12.6	12.9	12.8	13.8	15.2	15.9	15.8	14.9
Unemployment	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Unemployment rate	11.2	14.3	16.2	13.6	12.1	13.2	13.2	13.6

The 1980 Winter Olympics, held in Lake Placid, greatly influenced the pattern of growth in the County's labor force and employment as business activity and facility construction accelerated to peak levels in 1979. From 1974 to 1979, Essex County's labor force grew 28.9 percent, an annual average growth rate of 5.8 percent. This exceeded the annual labor force growth rates for the State and the nation, 1.0 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. The County's employment growth was nearly as impressive, growing 26.2 percent from 1974 to 1979, an annual growth rate of 5.2 percent. After the Olympic games were completed, the size of the labor force and level of employment gradually declined. It is expected, however, that the County's employment will remain higher than pre-Olympic levels as a result of expanded tourism and public use of Olympic facilities and conversion of the Olympic dormatories to a State correctional facility.

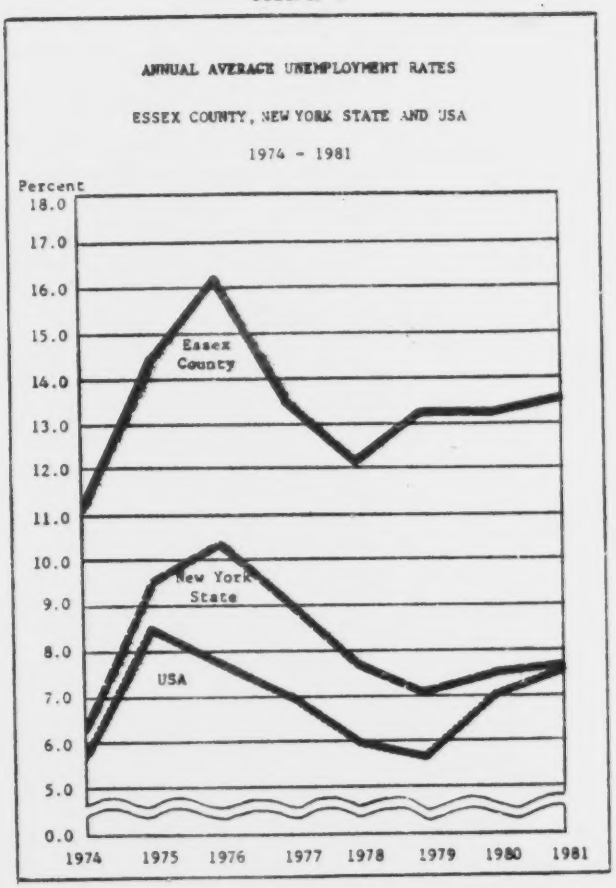
Although migration of workers seeking jobs related to pre-Olympic activities was a primary cause of the growth in Essex County's civilian labor force from 1974 to 1979, other less noticeable factors also contributed. These were (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (16.7 percent from 1970 to 1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation (54.6 percent in 1970 to 64.0 percent in 1980). LFPR for men rose from 74.1 percent in 1970 to 77.4 percent in 1980 while the LFPR of women vaulted from 37.0 percent in 1970 to 51.7 percent in 1980. These increases surpassed both the State and the nation. Table 10 compares labor force participation for Essex County, New York State and the nation from 1970 to 1980.

Table 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES
1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Essex County	
Overall	54.6	64.0	+9.4
Male	74.1	77.4	+3.3
Female	37.0	51.7	+14.7
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

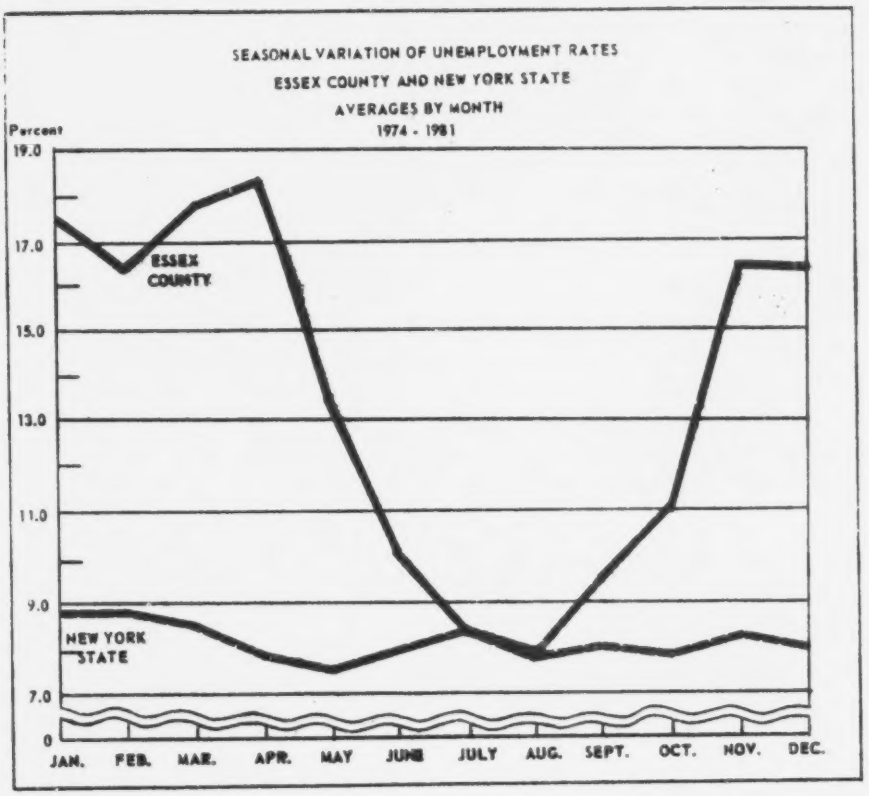
During the 1974-1981 period, Essex County's average unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rates. The County began the period at a low point in 1974. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 16.2 percent in 1976. In the same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the U.S. rate topped at 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County held steady from 1979 to 1980 and then increased slightly in 1981. The State and the nation also experienced a decline during the second half of the 1970's and their jobless rates began to increase in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates unlike annual average unemployment rates are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather. From 1974 to 1980, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were much greater in Essex County than in New York State with County rates increasing from a low in August to a high in April. Graph 4 compares the seasonal variation of unemployment rates in Essex County and New York State during the period 1974-1981.

GRAPH 4



The seasonal pattern of Essex County's unemployment is evidence of the character of the local economy. Summer tourism stimulates area business and hiring. After the tourist season has ended, the rate climbs sharply to the winter levels. While winter recreation attracts some tourism, the impact is limited to a narrow segment of the County's economy. Unemployment reaches its peak after the winter recreation season has completed and before the summer season starts.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Essex County

A local economy, such as Essex County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Essex County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 11shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Essex County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1979-1981

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Essex County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	12.9	20.2	22.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	86.2	79.8	77.3
Construction	4.3	2.9	4.8
Transportation, communication, public utilities	2.6	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	19.0	20.3	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	8.7	5.7
Services and miscellaneous	31.9	23.8	20.8
Government	25.9	18.1	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

An indication of Essex County's dependence on tourism was its specialization in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing employment. This industry division accounted for 31.9 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared to 23.8 percent statewide and 20.8 percent for the nation. The County's share of employment devoted to government also exceeded State and national proportions with the New York State operated Adirondack Correctional Camp and various local governmental organizations.

Major employers in the County were:

Establishment	Product/service
Adirondack Correctional Camp	State Prison
Committee for Economic Improvement of Essex County, Inc.	Social Services
Essex County	Government
The Grand Union Company	super market
International Paper Company	paper mill
Lake Placid Hilton	lodging
Moses-Ludington Hospital	health care
Santa's Workshop, Inc.	amusement park
Uihlains Mercy Center, Inc.	nursing home
Word of Life Camps, Inc.	sporting and recreational camp

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector In Essex County

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends; each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth

of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 12 presents growth by industry for the nation, the State and Essex County.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE: 1971-1973 TO 1979-1981

Industrial sector	Essex County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	20.8	2.3	22.7
Manufacturing, total	7.1	-10.0	6.3
Nonmanufacturing, total	22.0	5.9	28.4
Construction	-	-24.1	12.7
Transportation, communication, and public utilities	-	-8.5	12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	29.4	1.8	28.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	50.0	6.8	32.0
Services and miscellaneous	23.3	21.7	46.1
Government	20.0	4.6	20.8

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions when comparing the three-year average for 1971-1973 to 1979-1981. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Nonmanufacturing employment grew by 28.4 percent while manufacturing employment was up only 6.3 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in manufacturing, construction and transportation, communication and public utilities and only modest gains in all other industry divisions except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing which experienced strong growth. Essex County's industry growth was far stronger than the State's and approached that for the nation over the period. The industrial composition of the County shifted as nonmanufacturing employment expanded by 22.0 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 7.1 percent. Within nonmanufacturing, greatest growth occurred in the County in finance, insurance, and real estate, and wholesale and retail trade. Construction and transportation, communication and public utilities remained constant over the period.

In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in Essex County was similar to the nation. Nonmanufacturing employment grew more rapidly than manufacturing as the operation of the Olympic games and the population in general demanded more services. The redistribution of Essex County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
THREE-YEAR AVERAGES: 1971-1973 TO 1979-1981
ESSEX COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1979-1981	Change from 1971-1973 to 1979-1981
Nonagricultural employment, total	9,600	11,600	+2,000
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	14.6	12.9	-1.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	85.4	86.2	+0.8
Construction	5.2	4.3	-0.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	3.1	2.6	-1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	17.7	19.0	+1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.1	2.6	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous	31.3	31.9	+0.6
Government	26.0	25.9	-0.1

As previously noted, shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Essex County roughly followed some national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Essex County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the share of total employment involved in finance, insurance, and real estate, wholesale and retail trade, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing increased.

Labor Market Stability in Essex County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; workers confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 14 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Essex County and New York State. Averages for the County are based on a sample of 11 manufacturing firms, or about 60 percent of total factory jobs.

Table 14. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Essex County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.8	3.5
New hires	1.1	2.0
Recalls	2.7	1.3
Separation rates		
Total	3.8	3.7
Quits	0.3	1.1
Layoffs	3.4	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 3.8 per 100 manufacturing jobs in Essex County during 1981. Total separations averaged 3.8 per 100 over the same period. Both rates were slightly above the State average. For the County, both new hires and quits were below State averages while layoffs and recalls were much higher. Most of the large layoffs and recalls were attributable to changes in business activity in a single firm.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Essex County during the period March 1981 through February 1982.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

Between January 1979 and March 1982, there was one expansion and two new firms reported to the New York State Department of Commerce. The impact of these firm activities are shown in Table 15. Job gains resulting from these changes totaled 155.

Table 15. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
ESSEX COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Grover Knitting Mills, Inc. Reesville Regent Knitting Mills	New firm in existing building	+90
Northern Lumber Corp. Westport	Expansion in a new building at a different location in County	+40
Leader Sports Products, Inc. Willsboro International Forums, Inc.	New firm in existing building	+25

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Essex County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 16 presents personal income of Essex County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 16. PERSONAL INCOME OF ESSEX COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1974 AND 1978

($ millions)

Income source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978 Net	Change 1974-1978 Percent	Percent of total 1974	Percent of total 1978
Total personal income	151.3	204.8	53.5	35.4	100.0	100.0
New labor and proprietors' income	94.5	120.7	26.2	27.7	62.5	58.9
Property income	27.4	36.7	9.3	33.9	18.1	17.9
Transfer payments	29.4	47.4	18.0	61.2	19.4	23.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Essex County climbed 35.4 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because the growth rate of transfer payments exceeded the growth of labor and proprietors' income and property income.

In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 58.9 percent of the total personal income of Essex County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 23.2 percent of personal income in Essex County and property income added 17.9 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

As a result of Essex County's emphasis on tourism, service industries were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Essex County in 1978, accounting for 29.5 percent of the total. Manufacturing and government were the second and third largest sources, contributing 26.9 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively (see Graph 5). Agriculture, mining, construction, services, and government furnished larger shares of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from manufacturing; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation, communication and utilities, however,

represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 15 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Essex County with that earned in the State, by industry.

In 1978, Essex County's labor and proprietors' income was 120.7 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 16) and 124.9 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 17). This difference is an indication that in 1978 workers whose residences were not in Essex County were employed in the County, typically in projects related to construction of 1980 Olympics facilities.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY

FOR ESSEX COUNTY, 1978

(Percent distribution)

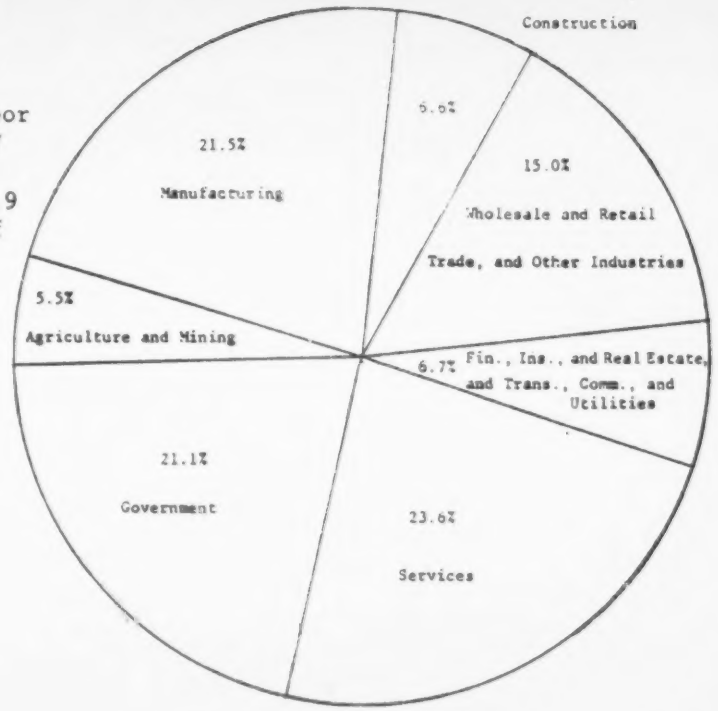


Table 17. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN ESSEX COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1978

($ millions)

Industry	Essex County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	124.9	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.6	2.1	519.7	0.5
Manufacturing	26.9	21.5	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	4.2	3.4	200.9	0.2
Construction	8.2	6.6	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(D)	-	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	3.5	2.8	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.9	3.9	9,956.9	9.0
Services	29.5	23.6	23,928.3	21.5
Other	(D)	-	305.9	0.3
Government	26.4	21.1	17,757.5	16.0

(D) - Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

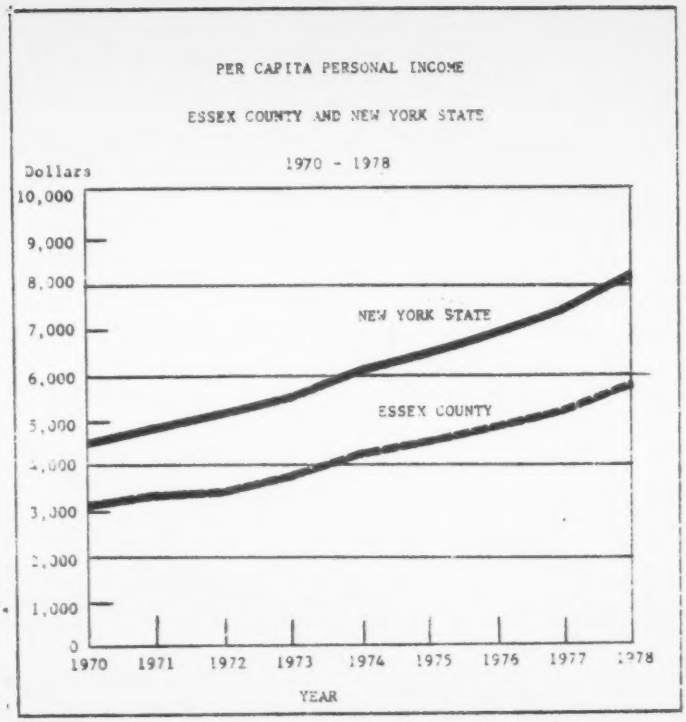
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Essex County, at $5,830, ranked 52nd among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was $8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Essex County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Essex County's per capita income grew by 83.2 percent while the State figure increased 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Essex County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, nondurable goods manufacturing paid the highest average weekly wage over the period 1977 to 1980. Weekly wages paid by this industry division were second only to government wages in 1975 and weekly pay from mining in 1976. Agriculture, retail trade, and services have been the lowest paying industry divisions since 1975. Table 18 presents annual weekly wages paid in Essex County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classifications.

Table 18. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ESSEX COUNTY 1975 - 1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	104	118	149	127	150	160
Mining	235	292	263	282	308	352
Construction	155	153	164	212	215	213
Manufacturing-durable	147	162	166	176	197	201
Manufacturing-nondurable	240	285	311	352	387	419
Transportation, communication and utilities	231	233	230	244	259	304
Wholesale trade	160	167	163	184	196	210
Retail trade	108	115	120	125	135	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	135	146	155	171	168	181
Service	117	117	117	145	161	170
Government	244	253	261	188	171	194

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded program, primarily CETA programs.

Table 19 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Essex County. Table 20 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 19. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ESSEX COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
Lower Living Standard Income Levels						
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 20. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL
ESSEX COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	3,872
Lower Living Standard Income Levels	
70 percent LLSIL	4,845
85 percent LLSIL	6,196
100 percent LLSIL	7,951

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 1,790 Essex County residents received public assistance payments per month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $160,561 per month or $89.69 per recipient compared to $125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 21) an average of 76.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 17.7 percent for Home Relief and 5.5 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 21. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ESSEX COUNTY
1980

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
January	1,967	1,410	188	8	361
February	1,818	1,350	128	4	336
March	1,806	1,347	112	10	337
April	2,022	1,497	209	5	311
May	1,860	1,405	161	4	290
June	1,800	1,415	51	2	332
July	1,700	1,428	15	-	257
August	1,530	1,262	21	1	246
September	1,604	1,294	29	-	281
October	1,629	1,266	8	5	350
November	1,766	1,375	56	2	333
December	1,978	1,405	195	4	374
12-month average	1,790	1,371	98	4	317

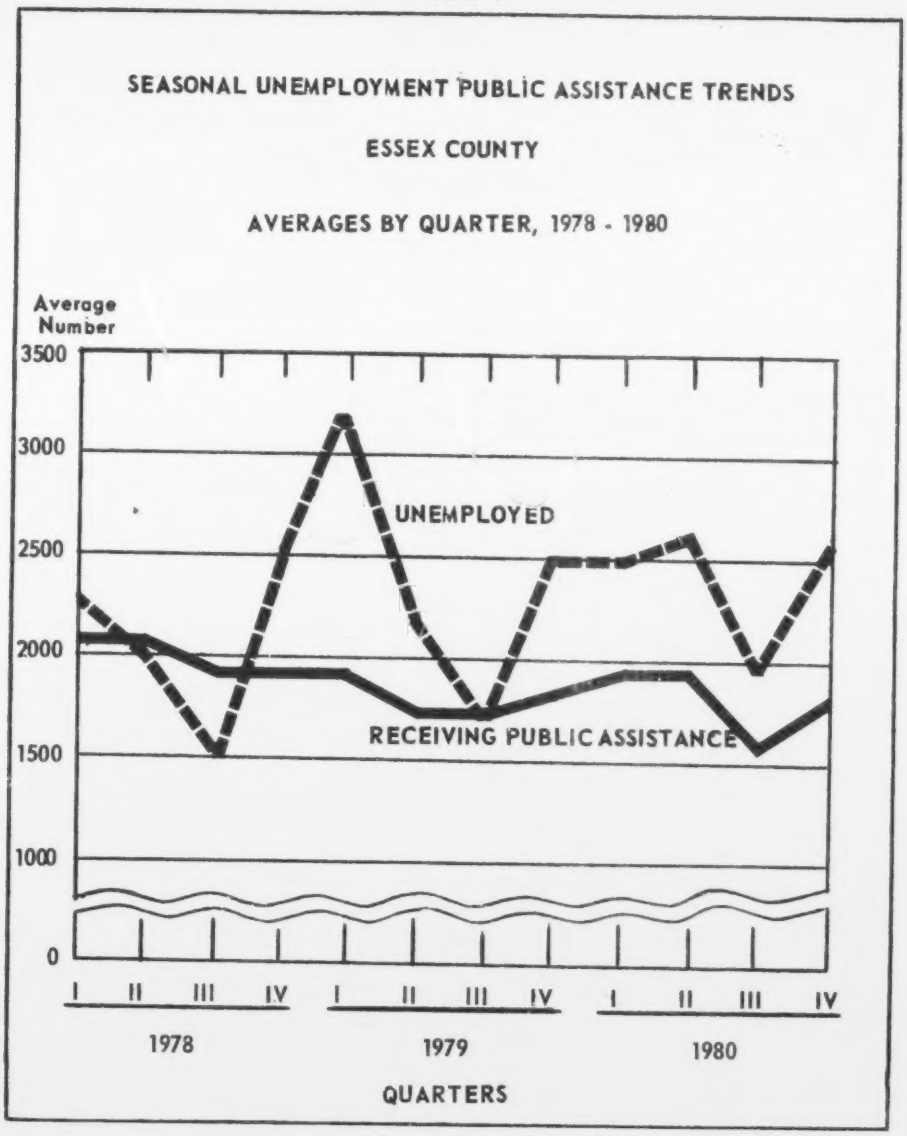
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Essex County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 21 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 6,648 in Essex County. Of the total, 47.4 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 52.6 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollments for New York State were more evenly divided between elementary and secondary grades with 50.2 percent registered in grades K-6 and 49.8 percent in grades 7-12. Public schools enrolled 89.8 percent of the students in Essex County compared to 83.1 percent for the State. Nonpublic schools, on the other hand, accounted for only 10.2 percent of total enrollment in the County while enrolling 16.9 percent statewide. Table 22 presents the distribution of students in Essex County according to type of school enrollment.

Table 22. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
ESSEX COUNTY
1980 - 1981

Scgool designation	Enrollment		Total
	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12	
Total	3,153	3,495	6,648
Public	2,811	3,157	5,968
Non-public	342	338	680

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment.
SOURCE: New York Education Department.

School enrollments declined between school years 1979-1980 and 1980-1981 in both Essex County and in New York State. The decline, however, was much sharper in the County than in the State. Public schools suffered the greatest losses in the County, dropping more than 5 percent while, statewide, public schools dipped by only about 3 percent. Table 23 illustrates the year-to-year trend in school enrollment for New York State and Essex County.

Table 23. YEAR-TO-YEAR ENROLLMENT CHANGES
PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

Area	Enrollment grades K-12		Percent change
	1979-1980	1980-1981	
New York State	3,566,279	3,469,209	-2.72
Public	2,958,725	2,860,371	-3.32
Non-public	607,554	608,838	+0.21
Essex County	7,007	6,648	-5.12
Public	6,322	5,968	-5.60
Non-public	685	680	-0.01

NOTE: Includes ungraded enrollment. Totals do not include prekindergarten.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Distribution of High School Graduates

Of the total number of Essex County high school students graduating in 1980, 55.3 percent planned to continue their education compared to 69.0 percent for the State. In both the County and the State, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates chose to pursue a post-secondary education than did public school graduates. Slightly more than one-fifth of Essex County's high school graduates intended to seek employment; about the same rate as statewide. The proportion of Essex County's graduates indicating plans to enter military service or engage in other post-high school activities was more than twice the proportion of graduates statewide making these choices. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1980 high school graduates in New York State and Essex County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ESSEX COUNTY
FALL 1980

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	235,937	41.4	23.6	4.0	21.5	3.3	6.1
Public	204,064	37.8	24.7	3.8	23.3	3.7	6.7
Non-public	31,873	64.7	16.2	5.6	10.0	0.9	2.6
Essex County	553	28.2	22.8	4.3	22.6	8.3	13.7
Public	493	22.6	25.1	3.2	24.5	9.3	15.2
Non-public	60	75.0	3.3	13.3	6.7	0.0	1.7

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 99.6 percent of the student population in Essex County was white. The remaining 0.4 percent were primarily American Indian, Eskimo, or Asian/Pacific Islander. Table 25 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for the 1980-1981 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN ESSEX COUNTY 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	0.1	-	0.3	99.6
Crown Point	-	-	-	100.0
Elizabethtown	-	-	-	100.0
Keene	-	-	2.0	98.0
Lake Placid	0.1	-	0.6	99.2
Minerva	-	-	-	100.0
Moriah	0.2	-	-	99.8
Newcomb	-	-	-	100.0
Schroon Lake	-	-	0.3	99.7
Ticonderoga	-	-	0.4	99.6
Westport	-	0.3	-	99.7
Willsboro	0.2	-	-	99.8

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Essex County:

Educational Institution	Program
Clinton-Essex BOCES Yandon-Dillon Educational Center P.O. Box B Mineville, New York 12956	Agriculture Education conservation Health Occupations nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations other occupational preparation Business and office education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry cosmetology quantity food occupations

Educational Institution	Program
Franklin-Essex-Hamilton BOCES Adirondack Education Center Bloomingdale, New Y!rk 12913	Agriculture Education conservation Health Occupations nurse assisting (nurse aide) other health occupations other occupational preparation Business and Office Education general office-typing-clerical stenographic-secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education automotive mechanics carpentry cosmetology quantity food occupations
North Country Community College 20 Winona Avenue Saranac Lake, New York 12983	Distributive Education general merchandising-sales Health Occupations nursing (licensed practical) radiologic technology-x-ray mental health assisting Business and Office Education general-office-typing-clerical Technical Education other technical occupations Trade, Industrial, Service Education commercial arts occupations law enforcement-firearms control

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Essex County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Essex County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Essex County in the following occupational areas:

Home Weatherization and Maintenance
Nursing (LPN)
Tractor-Trailor-Truck Driving
Secretarial
Welding
Auto Body Repair

Essex County expected to provide CETA services to 179 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 26.

Table 26. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY ESSEX COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	25
On-the-job training	32
Work experience	110
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	12
Total	179

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 27 presents a profile of Essex County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 27. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES
ESSEX COUNTY
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	48.4	56.1	59.7	59.8	18.5
Female	51.6	43.9	40.3	40.2	81.5
Age					
14-19	14.0	18.1	11.6	11.3	37.1
20-21	4.5	13.3	9.1	9.3	5.0
22-44	36.8	54.8	64.9	64.9	49.3
45-54	13.2	6.7	9.0	8.9	6.9
55 and over	31.5	7.1	5.4	5.5	1.7
Race					
White	99.7	0.0	98.3	0.0	98.2
Black	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.8

APPENDIX I

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

During Fiscal Year 1981, 2,563 applicants from Essex County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 1,097 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.3 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,021 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in this category are: inventory clerk, waiter/waitress, kitchen helper and cleaner (housekeeping).

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: manager (retail store), manager (food service), administrative clerk, guard (security), painter, carpenter (rough), construction worker I, and truck driver (heavy).

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: With 302 registered applicants and 36 openings received, this group had an applicant/opening ratio of 8.4.

Clerical and Sales: Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1.9 applicants for each opening. During the period 537 applicants were available for 285 openings.

Labor surplus--Four occupations: clerk (general), administrative clerk, salesperson (general merchandise), and sales clerk were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Typist, inventory clerk and hotel clerk are possible shortage occupations.

Service: The total number of applicants registered in the service category amounted to 911 while the number of openings received numbered 585 resulting in an applicant-to-opening ratio of 1.6, the lowest among the 9 occupational groups.

Labor surplus--At least 12 applicants were available for each opening for counter attendant (lunchroom and coffee shop) and guard (security).

Potential labor shortage--Thirteen occupations should be investigated for labor shortages: day worker, yard worker, host/hostess (restaurant), waiter/waitress (formal), counter attendant (cafeteria), dining room attendant, cook (hotel, restaurant), cook apprentice, kitchen helper, cleaner (housekeeping), food service worker (hospital), correction officer and cleaner (commercial or institutional).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: With 112 applicants and 50 job openings this occupational group had an applicant/opening ratio of 2.2.

Labor surplus--A surplus of applicants existed for logger (all-round).

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for two occupations: harvest worker (fruit) and forest worker.

Processing: For processing occupations there were 19 applicants but no openings.

Machine Trades: Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 3.1 to 1 with 97 applicants and 31 job openings.

Benchwork: This occupational group had 21 applicants available and 9 job openings received or 2.3 applicants for each opening.

Structural Work: This occupational group had the highest applicant/opening ratio of the 9 occupational groups, 10.3. There were 514 applicants competing for 50 job openings.

Potential labor shortage--Possible shortage occupations included: electrician, carpenter, construction worker II, and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: There were 3.4 applicants for each job opening in this occupational group. A total of 172 applicants existed for 51 openings.

Labor surplus--There were 24 applicants for one job opening for truck driver (heavy).

Potential labor shortage--A possible shortage of applicants exists for tractor-trailer-truck driver and material handler.

Table 28 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Essex County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Essex County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 28 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Essex County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 28 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 59 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 28. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
ESSEX COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1981

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total	2,563	1,021	1,097	2.3
Professional, technical, and managerial	302	102	36	8.4
Clerical and sales	537	170	285	1.9
Service	911	355	585	1.6
Farming, fishery, forestry	112	34	50	2.2
Processing	19	6	0	19.0
Machine trades	97	42	31	3.1
Benchwork	21	11	9	2.3
Structural work	514	209	50	10.3
Miscellaneous	172	73	51	3.4
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Teacher, secondary school	13	2	0	13.0
Teacher, elementary school	13	2	0	13.0
Administrative assistant	12	1	0	12.0
Manger, retail store	18	4	1	18.0
Manager, food service	15	7	1	15.0
Clerical and Sales				
Secretary	47	18	20	2.4
Clerk-typist	18	10	5	3.6
Typist	8	1	10	0.8
Clerk, general	25	9	4	6.2
Bookkeeper I	27	10	7	3.9
Cashier-checker	18	7	4	4.5
Accounting clerk	19	8	6	3.2
Administrative clerk	30	10	2	15.0
Inventory clerk	35	0	109	0.3
Hotel clerk	26	8	27	1.0
Salesperson, general merchandise	36	11	3	12.0
Sales clerk	13	4	2	6.5
Services				
Day worker	13	2	17	0.8
Yardworker	16	5	19	0.8
Host/hostess, restaurant	11	1	17	0.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	12	4	0	12.0
Waiter/waitress, bar	10	3	3	3.3
Waiter/waitress, formal	113	37	95	1.2
Waiter/waitress, informal	44	13	15	2.9
Counter attendant, cafeteria	23	6	20	1.2
Dining room attendant	21	8	32	0.7

Table 28. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services (continued)				
Bartender	66	18	34	1.9
Chef (hotel, restaurant)	12	6	5	2.4
Cook (hotel, restaurant)	47	23	35	1.3
Cook apprentice	4	0	14	0.3
Cook, short order I	26	9	7	3.7
Kitchen helper	77	31	70	1.1
Cleaner, housekeeping	106	36	87	1.2
Nurse aide	16	7	4	4.0
Food service worker, hospital	2	0	10	0.2
Correction officer	8	1	22	0.4
Guard, security	18	2	1	18.0
Cleaner, commercial/institutional	21	5	15	1.4
Janitor	13	7	4	3.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Harvest worker, fruit	18	0	28	0.6
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	34	10	6	5.7
Forestry worker	5	0	10	0.5
Logger, all-round	11	6	1	11.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	22	12	4	5.5
Sanitary-napkin-machine tender	13	1	16	0.8
Structural work				
Electrician	11	5	5	2.2
Painter	17	8	0	17.0
Operating engineer	11	6	0	11.0
Carpenter	59	20	11	5.4
Carpenter apprentice	11	2	0	11.0
Carpenter, rough	16	3	0	16.0
Construction worker I	101	44	4	25.2
Construction worker II	87	31	12	7.2
Maintenance repairer, building	31	11	9	3.4
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	10	6	3	3.3
Truck driver, heavy	24	5	1	24.0
Truck driver, light	15	7	3	5.0
Chauffeur	15	0	4	3.8
Material handler	22	7	22	1.0

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

1. Population characteristics

	Number
Urban population	4,400
Rural	31,776
Families	9,367
Households	12,879

2. Marital status

	Total	Male	Female
Single	7,075	3,943	3,132
Married	16,487	8,281	8,206
Separated	557	274	283
Widowed	2,725	446	2,279
Divorced	1,267	578	689

3. Housing units (all types) 19,124

Urban	1,786
Rural	17,338
Year-round housing units*	14,919
Occupied	12,879
Vacant	2,040
Seasonal/migratory units	4,205

4. Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Person/unit	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	3,076	1,846	1,230
2 persons	3,973	3,099	874
3 persons	2,081	1,595	486
4 persons	1,876	1,520	356
5 persons	1,077	867	210
6+ persons	796	661	135

* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	407
10,000 - 14,999	455
15,000 - 19,999	583
20,000 - 24,999	835
25,000 - 29,999	755
30,000 - 34,999	702
35,000 - 39,999	632
40,000 - 49,999	800
50,000 - 79,999	910
80,000 - 99,999	120
100,000 - 149,999	86
150,000 - 199,999	21
200,000+	10
Median value	30,900

6.

Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	12,819	9,553	3,266
Black	24	15	9
American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut.	20	12	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	8	5	3
Other	8	3	5
Spanish origin householders	57	41	16
White	55		

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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